THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XI. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1861. NO. 1.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.

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Ten " - - - -	**$15**
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Miscellaneous.

INHERITED WEALTH.

A STORY FOR PARENTS.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Timothy Chandler was thirty years of age, and he had a wife and four children. His oldest child was a boy, fourteen years old—for Tim had married young,—while his youngest was a girl of six. His wife was one of those busy, tidy, loving women, who seem raised up by Heaven to show to a degenerate age, how much the wife and mother can do towards making fireside heaven on earth. Tim was a cooper by trade, and no man could have asked for a better business than he had it in his power to command. And Tim was one of those kind-hearted, generous, free-spoken, impulsive men, who can so easily engage the love and esteem of their fellows.

But Tim had faults. He had some very bad faults. He was a discontented mortal and he was a convivial mortal. He envied those who possessed more worldly wealth than did he; and he spent a large part of his own effects in the company of riotous companions, in short, Tim was being intemperate. It was to be seen in the unsteadiness of his step; in the unnatural flush on his cheek; and in the dying light of his once clear bright eye. And alas! it was to be seen in his once happy home—but happy not now. It was to be seen in the fading of the bloom upon his wife's fair cheek, in the tears that stole down her drooping lashes; in the sighs that broke from her heaving bosom, and in the look of deep unrest that often dwelt upon the the faces of his elder children. And it could be seen, too, in the footmarks of a desolation that was beginning to creep around the cottage.

"Timothy," said his wife—it was early in the morning, before the children were up—"Joseph and William must have some warmer clothing. The ground is beginning to freeze and they suffer."

"That's easier said than done," replied Tim, in a rough uneasy way. They'll have to wait till I can make a raise. Confound it! why was not I born as other folks are born? Why wasn't there a fortune left to me by wealthy parents?"

The wife made no response. This was her husband's envious hobby. When he felt the need of money he invariably found fault with his Fate.

"Look at Stiles," growing more bitter; "and look at Butler; and at Crane;—see how they live. They had money left to 'em. They inherited wealth from their parents. They don't have to work, and dig, and be dunned for what they can't afford. Curse on this poor luck, I say."

Hannah Chandler could not help speaking what she felt. She had heard this same complaint so often and had tried to cheer her husband so much, that she felt like telling him the truth.

"Timothy," she said, in the kindest way, yet with firmness, "you do wrong to talk so; you do wrong to allow your thoughts to flow in that direction. Instead of looking at those who are pecuniarily better off than you are, why not look upon those who are worse off. Instead of mourning for what you cannot possess, why can't you think of what you might possess if you would?"

"Well—what might I possess?" asked Tim, abruptly.

"You might possess enough. There is no mechanic in this town with a better trade. You might possess enough to make your home a comfortable and a happy one. O, my husband, listen to me," she cried, with her folded hands upon her bosom. "You are making us all very unhappy!—you are making us very miserable. Your children feel it. In the street they hear your name coupled with unholy things.—They bow their heads in shame—in a shame with their father——"

Without allowing his wife to finish the sentence, Timothy Chandler started from his chair, and seizing his hat went out into the shed, where he busied himself in working up some odd bits of wood until the children were up, and breakfast was ready.—And this was the way he always did. He had not yet come to treating his wife with much harshness; but he would not listen to her when she spoke of his faults. When breakfast was over he went forth to his shop; but the words of his wife were not forgotten. He could not so easily put them from him. He could not hide from himself the fact that his children were suffering; but unfortunately the presence of this fact did not lead him into a healthful state of mind. It made him fret, and he straightway laid it upon the shoulders of Stiles and Crane who had been born with fortunes.

As time wore on Tim Chandler became worse instead of better. His wife suffered more, and his children suffered more; and he too suffered more. His shop was much of the time neglected, and his income was so small that he had none for his home. His wife worked hard with her mop and her needle, while he spent a great portion of his time at the village tavern. And as Hannah Chandler sat by her work-table during those long winter evenings, with her children crawling close to the fire to warm their shivering bodies, she prayed continually for her wayward husband.

One night—or rather one evening—Tim sat in the bar-room of the tavern. He had drank but little that day, for he had no money, and he had not yet fallen so low as to get trusted for his rum. His appetite for the exciting beverage was keenly active, and he was waiting for some of his friends to come in, in hopes they would ask him to drink. He had asked them so many times—he had spent so much for rum for others—that he looked now for a return of the favor.

The bar-room was of a moderate size, with a deep, broad fire-place standing out from the wall, and in the recess beyond the chimney was a wooden bunk, upon which the hostler slept during the few hours of the night that he had for rest. Upon this bunk was an old buffalo robe and upon that buffalo robe was Tim, reclining. As he thus quietly reclined, two gentlemen, who had reached the inn at a late hour, and had had a supper ordered for themselves, entered and took seats near the fire. They did not notice the man upon the bunk, and when the landlord went out, which he did shortly after they came in, they evidently thought that they were the soul occupants of the place.

"Webber," said one of the gentlemen, after a silence of some moments, "before we went in to tea you asked me to drink."

"Yes, Carleton—I did."

"And I refused."

"I remember."

"Well," said he who had been called Carleton, "since you asked me to drink with you, and I have refused, I feel that I may tell you why I did so."

Webber threw down the stump of his cigar, into the fire, and then remarked:

"Tell me, by all means. I remember that we used to take a glass together before you moved away from our town, tho' not often."

"I never drank very much," resumed Carlton: and finally I quit it entirely.—I'll tell you how it was. It was a very simple affair; but still, in our journey through life we shall find that circmstances, very trivial in themselves, sometimes exert wonderful influence over us. My parents were very poor, as you must remember; but they left me with a fair education, and many good lessons of life. As I grew up I longed to be rich. Close by me lived John Boynton. He had inherited a great wealth from his parents, and flourishing in grand style. I envied John Boynton. When I thought how easily he came by his money, I was almost disheartened at my own prospect; and very often I found myself complaining because my parents had not left me something with which to make a start in the world. I married, and went into business; but the old complaint was upon me. I dreamed of Alladin's lamp, and of the magic ring, and spent half my time in wishing that I had them; and during all this time I was in the habit of using intoxicating drink. I didn't drink much, though I often drank more than I ought.

"Well, one day I picked up a paper from my native town, and saw therein that John Boynton was dead. Aye—more than that; he had died poor and degraded, and his children were left entirely destitute. Their mother had died of a broken heart a year before? And this was the end of a man whom I had so envied. His wealth was all gone—he was gone—and all that his children could inherit from him would be shame and sorrow.

"I went home and reflected. I saw my wife and children sitting by the hearth, and I fancied that I could detect lines of sorrow upon their faces. I walked out into the pale moonlight, and my thoughts came down to a plain, practical issue. I asked myself: 'Shall I have an inheritance to bequeath to my children? When I am gone, shall loved ones inherit anything from their father which shall be of value to them in their great work of life? And I said to myself; I may not leave them money—I may not store up for them a hoard of material wealth; but I can leave for them that which is better; I can leave to them a father's honor untarnished; and a father's life after which they may copy with safety.

"I went back to my home firmly resolved in my new course. I kissed my wife and children; and when I had retired, I prayed that God would give me strength. And from that moment I have not faltered. I cast away the cup and its associations forever; I ceased to envy those who might be richer than myself; and am now at work, with hand and heart and soul, to lay up for my children an inheritance which cannot be lost to them by any revulsion of earthly fortune. Now you know why I refused to drink with you. And surely you forgive me."

"More than that," cried Webber, reaching forth his hand. "I forgive you and I bless you for the lesson. From this time forth I am with you. The last cup has been pressed to my lips—the convivial hour is passed. Here, in this warm grasp is my pledge!"

The host came in, and the two guests arose and left the room. In a little while Tim Chandler glided down from the bunk, and moved towards the door. In the entry he met a number of his boon companions, who were just in for a time.

"Hi-lo; where now, Tim! Come—join us. What'l ye have?"

"Not now—not now," replied Tim.

"Then come and take a glass."

"No—not now."

And with this Tim Chandler hurried out of doors. The snow track was hard and smooth, and the air was sharp and cutting, but Tim noticed not the cold. He walked slowly, thoughtfully on, ever and anon muttering to himself, with his head bowed, and his hands clenched. Finally, when he had come within sight of his own cottage, he stopped and spoke aloud. He had been thinking deeply, calmly, and solemnly, and his decision had been arrived at with clear comprehension and firm purpose.

"Tim Chandler can leave his children an inheritance!" he said, with his feet planted firmly, his breast thrown nobly out, and his head proudly erect. "These arms are stout, this heart is strong, and this brain can be clear again. As God lives, and suffers me to live, my children shall have an inheritance which will not cause them to blush for the father who left it!"

Carlton had made one convert that night of whose existence, even, he did not know.

Timothy entered his house, and sat down by the fire. His wife was alone, and had been weeping. He dared not speak then, but suffered her to retire with the weight of sorrow still upon her. And Hannah Chandler slept, and dreamed, but not of the angel that had come to her home.

In the morning Timothy was up first.—When his wife came out he had a warm fire built, and the tea-kettle on. She looked into his face, and, through the blue and the cloud, came a light which had long been hidden, gleaming upon her like golden rays from the morning sun, penetrating to her soul as did the old love-light in years gone by. While yet she stood, gazing upon him like one in a dream, he reached forth and took both her hands.

"Hannah," said he, with voice firm and strong, and in tones true and tender as ever man spoke, "from this hour I begin to make an inheritance for my children.—It may not be material wealth, but, if I live, it shall be an inheritance which they shall dot blush to own. It shall be a *Father's name* unsullied; a *Father's honor* untarnished; a *Father's example* which may be safely followed! Help me in the work Hannah. Love me as you ever have; and trust me as you would your own soul. And may God bless and keep us to the end!"

And did Hannah help him? Oh! how she loved and cheered him!—how she clung to and blessed him! how bright was the heaven of that home! How sweet the music of its angel voices.

And Timothy Chandler went forth to carve out the inheritance for his children. His arm and heart were strong. His soul and purpose firm. The years crept on apace, and the frost of age was upon his brow as white as snow. His work was done and he sat down in the evening of life, by his Hannah's side to rest and repose. He had carved out an inheritance, and he lived to see his children, and his children's children enjoy it. As a father and as a grandfather, he was tenderly loved, and as a friend and citizen he was honored and respected; while, as a counsellor and guide to the young and to the middle-aged, none stood higher than he did.

Timothy Chandler had not been able to lay up much money for his children; but did he not give to them for an inheritance something of far greater worth—something nearer the worth of heaven? Ah did he not?

From the Ad Valorem Banner.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice in several papers an article copied from the 'Spirit of the Age,' on North Carolina Factories.—Having some little acquaintance throughout the State, I think I can extend his list; and when certain arrangements I am making are perfected, I hope to be able to give the public full and definite information concerning the Manufactories of North Carolina.

Cotton Factories.—Fayetteville is far ahead in this respect, and thus shows the characteristic energy of her merchants—Her factories are, if I remember the names correctly, Phœnix, Benbow's, Cross Creek, Murchison's—12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville & Warsaw Plankroad, and has quite a village around it, called Manchester—Beaver Creek, Blount's Creek, and Rockfish—7. The *Age* has, in Johnston 1, in Newbern 1. In Randolph there are 5—Columbia, Island Ford, Franklinsville, Cedar Falls, and Union, all on Deep River. In Alamance 2—Saxapahaw and E. M. Holt's. In Orange 3—Webb's, one at South Lowell and one on Cane Creek. On Dan River 1—Gov. Morehead's. In Salem 1—F. Fries'. In Caldwell 1—at Patterson. In Catawba 2—Powell's and Shuford's, on Catawba river. In Lincoln 2—Hoke, Childs & Co., and J. F. Phifer. In Gaston 3—T. B. Tate, Jasper Stone, and Lineberger's. Cleaveland 2—A. Holmes & Co. and D Froneberger & Co. In Mecklenburg the Rock Island Factory makes woolen goods, and there may be one or two more, if so, I do not know of them. There are, in all, about 33, as I may have omitted some. Chambers' Cotton Factory in Salisbury is not running, and is out of repair.

Flour Factories.—There is one large steam flouring mill in Charlotte, one in Wilmington, one in High Point, one in Salem, and one by water power in Fayetteville. Over the State, those by water-power are numerous.

As regards Coach Factories, the *Age* has said all that is at present necessary. Mr. McKethan's is probably the largest in the State. Messrs. Dibble, of Kinston, have an extensive establishment and send out fine work.

Wool Factories.—The Salem, Rock Island, A. Holmes & Co., in Cleaveland, T. B. Tate, on Catawba, and one in Richmond county. There is a good opening for an establishment of this character beyond the Blue Ridge. There are numerous wool carding machines in the State, but only one, that I could hear of, beyond the Blue Ridge

Foundries, &c.—In Raleigh, 1; Wilmington, 2 private and 2 Railroad; Fayetteville 1; Salisbury 1 private and 1 Railrood; Charlotte 1; Lincolnton 2; N. C. Railroad Shops 1. In Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba counties, there are numerous forges for making iron, and several furnaces for casting pots, &c. In Gaston there is a Rolling Mill in operation, belonging to Mr. Benj. Briggs. In the same county is located the famous and very valuable High Shoals property; it consists of a furnace, forge, rolling mill, and nail works, also, I think, a cotton factory. None of it is in operation. In Orange county, at South Lowell there is a Foundry and Machine Shop for agricultural implements; also one for the same purpose at Snow Camp in Alamance; another near Hillsboro' manufactures Smut and Screen ng machines. In Randolph county, also a foundry, &c., for agricultural implements. The implements of this character sent from Frercks & Rader's establishment at Salisbury, are deservedly popular.

Paper Factories.—The *Age* says there are four paper factories in the State.—There are just twice that number. The two on the Neuse—the Manteo and the Neuse Company—the Salem, and Murphy's, near Fayetteville. Near Lincolnton, Childs, Hoke & Co., Mosteller's and Oates, Wismelt & Co. In Cleaveland, D. Froneberger & Co.

Shoe Factories.—Two at Thomasville—Smith & Miller's and C. M. & S. Lines, Bush Hill, Randolph county, one by A. W. Tomlinson & Son; Mr. Carters, in Chatham.

Furniture Factory.—The *Age* thinks there is not one in the State where steam power is used. In Asheville there is an extensive establishment run by steam.—Its furniture has found a market even far into South Carolina. In connection with the Steam Tannery, there are at Bush Hill lathers for turning bed-posts &c., run by steam.

Tobacco Factories.—There is an extensive establishment in Greensboro', by E. B. Jones; smaller ones in various localities.

Pottery, &c.—Common earthern ware and pipes are made in Randolph, Forsyth and several other counties. An establishment for making China ware of a good quality might be put up near Asheville, as all the substances necessary for its manufacture are to be found there.

I have hastily thrown these statistics together, not having now at hand the means to make them more interesting; still they may give some of your readers information upon a subject which many North Carolinians have heretofore been singularly careless and ignorant upon, the resources of their State.

H. E. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the published correspondence, which took place between Gen. Beauregard, and the war department of the Confederate States, before the attack on Fort Sumter. Whether it is genuine or not, we cannot tell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Between General Beauregard and the Montgomery War Department previous to Hostilities.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The following is the telegraphic correspondence between the War Department at Montgomery and Gen Beauregard, immediately preceding the hostilities.—The correspondence grew out of the formal notification of the Washington Government, which is disclosed in Gen. Beauregard's first despatches:

[No. 1.]

CHARLESTON, 8th.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.

An authorized messenger from President Lincoln just informed Gov. Pickens and myself, that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter, peaceably, or otherwise by force.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 2.]

MONTGOMERY, 10th.

Gen G. T Beauregard, Charleston:

If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it.

Signed, L. P. WALKER, Sec'y of War.

[No 3.]

CHARLESTON, April 10.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:—

The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 4.]

MONTGOMERY, April 10.

Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:—

Unless there are especial reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an early hour.

Signed, L. P. WALKER, Sec'y of War.

[No. 5.]

CHARLESTON, April 10.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:

The reasons are special for 12 o'clock.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 6.]

CHARLESTON, April 11.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:

Demand sent at 2 o'clock. Allowed till 6 o'clock to answer.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 7.]

MONTGOMERY, April 11.

Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:

Telegraph the reply of Maj. Anderson.

Signed, L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 8.]

CHARLESTON, April 11.

To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:

Major Anderson replies, "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and my obligations to my government prevent my compliance." He adds, "probably I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter me to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days." Answer. G. T BEAUREGARD.

[No. 9.]

MONTGOMERY, April 11.

Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:

We do not desire, needlessly, to bombard Fort Sumter, if Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him he will evacuate, and agree that in the meantime he will not use his guns against us unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter You are therefore to avoid the effusion of blood. If this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the Fort as your judgment decides to be the most practicable.

(Signed,) L. P. WALKER, Sec'y of War.

[No. 19.]

CHARLESTON, April 12.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War:

He would not consent. I wrote to-day.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

A FRESH WATER SPRING AT SEA.

Mr. W. A. Booth, the coast pilot of the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, reports the discovery of a boiling fresh water spring at sea, off the coast of Florida. He says the spring is situated twelve miles north by east, from St. Augustine, Fla., and eight miles off shore. It boils up with great force, and can be discerned at a distance of two miles. When first seen it has the appearance of a breaker, and is generally avoided; but there is no danger in the vicinity, as there is five fathoms of water between it and the shore. The fathoms of water are found to the seaward, but no bottom can be reached with the deep sea lead and thirty fathoms of line at the spring itself. The water in the spring is fresh, and is by no means unpalatable. One peculiarity about this phenomenon, is that when the St. John's river is high, it boils up from six to eight feet above the level of the sea, and presents rather a forbidding appearance. This spring has doubtless deceived hundreds, who have hastily put about from, as they thought, imminent danger, and reported seeing a "rock with water breaking over it." The Harriet Lane has passed through it several times, and water has been drawn from it by a buckler thrown over the side, and when drank no unpleasant taste or smell has been found. Its position and harmless character have been long unknown, but now the supposed danger has become, as it were, "a well of water in a barren land."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REGULATION BATTLE.

The citizens residing near the Regulation battle ground in Alamance county, have resolved on a Union meeting and on raising the flag of the Union on that sacred spot on the 16th of May next, the anniversary of the battle.—The battle of Alamance was one of the first conflicts on this continent in behalf of the people against unjust power. It was the first blow of the American Revolution, which led the establishment of our glorious Union.—That Union is now in peril, and it is, therefore, peculiarly proper that its flag should be unfurled where the struggle for our liberties commenced, and that the followers of Washington, Jackson and Clay, should gather around it. We look for an immense gathering of the people and great enthusiasm.—[Ral. Standard.

The Meeting directed a committee to request the attendance of Hon. George E. Badger, W. W. Holden, John A. Gilmer, John M. Morehead, Wm. A Graham, Robt. P Dick, Jonathan Worth, Thomas Ruffin, Sen, and Giles Mebane.

An exchange paper tells a story of a man in London who determined to spend all he made during the first year, in advertising. He soon found that it was impossible, for the simple reason that the more he advertised the more he made, and after a strenuous effort to get rid of his money in advertising he had to give it up. If you don't believe it, try it.

Carefully preserve the fallen leaves of trees, and procure as many as you can; when rotted into mould they are invaluable.

Do not waste rain water: save all you can, for it is the best for plants.

Never allow weeds to bloom. One day devoted this year may save a month's labor next

Whenever a plant suffers a loss of root, prune off a corresponding portion of the head.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

BOMBAY, (INDIA,) Feb. 12, 1861.—The engrossing subject of thought here is the famine. It is now the one topic of conversation in the country, and it is feared will prove a most terrible catastrophe of modern times, which it certainly will unless the most active measures are taken to meet the crisis. Never were the demands of philanthrophy more imperative than at the present time, or the necessity of prompt and decisive action on the part of the Government more apparent. From the extreme south of Travancore we hear that the distress has reached its height, and that persons are disposing of their children by sale, without regard to the caste or creed of the parties to whose mercies they are consigned. The district literally swarms with the miserable poor, and, although aided by the most liberal efforts of private benevolence, they are daily dying from starvation. To add to this most fearful state of affairs, the authorities have not adopted timely precautions to introduce a sufficiency of grain into the country to guard against the extension of the calamity. The Malabar ports, which usually draw no more than 20,000 or 30,000 morahs of rice from Mangalore during the season, have already drained it of from 200,000 to 300,000 morahs; and it is a question whether, in the peculiar circumstances of the country, steps should not be taken to stop the exportation of food therefrom.

To understand the true nature of this calamity and the extent of the misery the country will soon be called upon to cope with, a daily journal places some correct information before the public, from which it appears that the area of the famine will include a population of twelve millions in the Delhi, Meerut, and Agra divisions alone; while the divisions south of Cawpore, Rohilcund, beyond the Ganges, the protected Sikh States north of the Doab, and the countries west of the Jumna, are more or less suffering from scarcity of food. The same authority doubts if the population over which this famine impends includes less than forty millions of souls.

The famine will be felt in all its severity until April or May, when the spring crop should be ripening throughout Northern India to replenish the stores of the country. Famine Relief Funds are being established all over the country, and in our own city Rs. 35,000 or Rs. 40,000 have been subscribed and paid in. The utmost efforts are demanded to stem the torrent of human misery; even with the greatest exertions thousands must perish from starvation.

The papers teem with such accounts as these, even thus early: "The other day two women who had only just strength to crawl to Mr. Cowan's bungalow, died in his verandah." "The population in the Doab are already dying with hunger, and the people are reduced to the greatest extremity." "There are to be seen, we are told, numbers of dead bodies, of children particularly, and women lying by the side of the roads; while crowds of women and helpless children, deserted by their husbands and fathers, are to be met with in a state of the utmost destitution."

However nobly private charity may reply to the appeal made to it, it would be but mocking the crisis that is coming to look for adequate relief therefrom. The question of money must be altogether secondary, and Government must improvise the means of meeting the calamity in its full force. The cattle will soon have all disappeared from the face of the country, from the impossibility of feeding them, and the fear is that when the crisis comes transport for the conveyance of food will be found wanting.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

In a late learned work on the "Art of Prolonging life," the opinion is expressed, from all the facts which the author has been able to collect, that the duration of life in the time of Moses, the Greeks and the Romans, was invariably the same as at present; and that the age of the earth has no influence on the longevity of its inhabitants, that difference excepted which may be produced by the cultivation of its surface and the difference of climate that may thence arise.

Instances of great age have occurred among various nations of ancient and modern times. The wise Solon attained the age of eighty; Epimenides, of Crete, is said to have lived a hundred and fifty-seven years; Sophocles, Pindar and Anacreon lived to the age of eighty; Democritus lived one hundred and nine years, and Diogenes ninety; Zeno, the founder of the Stoics, attained nearly to the age of one hundred years, and Plato to that of eighty-one. Among the Romans, M. Valerius Corvinus was above the age of one hundred; Fabius and Cato, above ninety; Terentia, the wife of Cicero, one hundred and three. There are several instances of Roman actresses who became old, a piece of good fortune which their profession in these days can rarely boast. One Luceja performed a whole century, and made her appearance publicly in her hundred and twelfth year. Galeria Copiola was a sprightly damsel of ninety when she appeared upon the boards. According to a valuable collection in regard to the duration of life, in the time of the Emperor Vespasian, preserved by Pliny from the records of the census, an unquestionably creditable source, it appears that in the year when that numbering of the people took place, the seventy sixth of our era, there were living in that part of Italy which lies between the Apennines and the Po one hundred and twenty-four men who had attained the age of one hundred years and upwards, viz: fifty-four of one hundred, fifty-seven of a hundred and ten, two of a hundred and twenty-five, four of a hundred and thirty, four of from one hundred and 35 to one hundred and thirty-seven, and three of one hundred and forty. Besides these there were in Parma three men of one hundred and twenty; and two of a hundred and thirty; at Forentia a woman of one hundred and thirty-two; and in Velejasium, a small town near Placentia, six persons who had attained to the age of a hundred and ten, and four to that of a hundred and twenty.

An extraordinary number of instances of longevity is found among hermits and monks. The Apostle John reached the age of ninety-three, the hermit Paul, celebrated for the severe austerity of his life, to a hundred and thirteen, St. Authony to a hundred and five, and St. David to a hundred and forty-six. Athanasius, Jerome, Theodoric, Archbishop of Canterbury, and others exceeded the age of eighty.

The most extraordinary instances of great age are to be found in those classes who, amidst bodily labor and in the open air, lead a simple life. The most remarkable of these cases is the familiar one of Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, England, who died in the year 1670. At the time of his death he was one hundred and sixty-nine years old. When he was above the age of a hundred he was able to swim across rapid rivers.

Next to Jenkins was another Englishman, Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, the servant of a farmer who maintained himself by daily labor. When above a hundred and twenty years of age he married his second wife. She lived with him twelve years, and asserted that during that time he never betrayed any signs of infirmity or age. He performed all his usual work till his one hundred and thirtieth year, and was accustomed even to thresh. The King having heard of his great age, sent for him to London, and his journey thither, the change in his mode of life, and his fasting and royal treatment at Court, it is thought, brought about his end. He died at the age of a hundred and fifty-two years and nine months, and had lived under nine kings of England. The remarkable fact is mentioned that when the body of this man was opened by Doctor Harvey, his internal organs were found to be in the most perfect state, nor was the least symptom of decay to be discovered in them. He died merely of plethora. A great-grandson of Parr lived to the age of one hundred and three.

A Dane, named Drackenberg, died in 1772 in the one hundred and forty-sixth year of his age. J. Effinghan died in Cornwall in 1757, in the one hundred and fourteenth year of his age. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England and Ireland have, in modern times, produced the oldest men. In England, during the seven years, 1838-'44, there died at the age of one hundred and upwards seven hundred and eighty-eight persons, namely: two hundred and fifty six males, and five hundred and thirty-two females—giving an average of one hundred and twelve and a half annually.

In the examples given of extraordinary old age there seems to have been every variety of character, from the peaceful and moderate to the violent and passionate. Some were persons of great abstinence and self-denial; others enjoyed all the good things of life; and there are not wanting cases of extreme old age, though they are very rare, among persons of intemperate habits.

THE OTHER VIEW.

The N. Y. Times has several long articles in reply to the Journal of Commerce and on the general subject, all breathing war, nothing but war. One of them begins thus:

"*The Resurrection of Patriotism*.—The incidents of the last two days will live in History. Not for fifty years has such a spectacle been seen as that glorious uprising of American loyalty which greeted the news that open war had been commenced upon the Constitution and Government of the United States. The great heart of the American people beat with one high pulsation of courage, and of fervid love and devotion to the great Republic. Party dissensions were instantly hushed; political differences disappeared, and were as thoroughly forgotten as if they had never existed; party bonds flashed into nothingness in the glowing flame of patriotism;—men ceased to think of themselves or their parties, they thought only of their country and of the dangers which menace its existence. Nothing for years has brought the hearts of all the people so close together,—or so inspired them all with common hopes, and common fears, and a common aim, as the bombardment and surrender of an American fortress," &c. &c.

The National Intelligencer closes a long article on the Proclamation as follows:—

"It will be remarked that the President has not irretrievably committed himself to the policy of retaking the forts seized from the Union int he seceded States. He merely states that the formidable force which he has summoned, but which it will take a considerable time to gather and organize, may 'probably' be directed to this task. The issues of the impending future are still in the hands of the people, if only the councils of deliberate valor shall prevail in the Border Slaveholding States over the impulses of an impetuous because a hot and resentful courage.

"For ourselves, we have to express the hope and belief that, until the meeting of Congress, the President will employ the military force of the Government for purely defensive purposes, guarding all points threatened with attack, and awaiting, in the mean time, the counsel and co-operation of the People's Representatives before proceeding to ulterior measures, and upon those Representatives, when they are assembled, we shall, without questioning the *legal rights* of the Government, urge the *impolicy* of advising and consenting to the recapture of forts and public property which we do not want in States out of the Union, and which certainly cannot be permanently regained to the Union by military force."

THE OLD STORY.—The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle predicts a furious struggle next Fall for the Presidency, &c. of the Southern Confederacy. It says that both President Davis and Vice-President Stephens favor the idea of admitting other States that may apply, whether slave or free, and expect an ultimate reunion in that way; and that in the secret sessions of the Congress on the Constitution, *that* was the point most contested.—*Fay. Obs.*

A SECOND HAND PIANO for sale, cheap. Apply at this Office.

Dried Fruit For Sale.

ANY person in want of DRIED APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, BLACKBERRIES, &c., will please call at Hunt's, where they can be supplied.

Salem, March 1, 1861. 5w: pd.

HAWK'S HISTORY.

VOL. 1, HAWK'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, for sale at the Bookstore.—Price only 50 cents. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, 60 cents. Address

March, 6, 1861. O. A. KEEHLN,
3m pd. Salem, N. C.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

The Eleventh Volume.

This week we issue the first number of the 11th volume of the People's Press.—We are truly thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and again urge upon our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. May the close of the volume just commenced find the ominous cloud now lowering over the political horizon entirely dispelled, and our country again in the full enjoyment of peace, happiness, and prosperity.

Everything now looks dark and gloomy, politically, and we confess we see no signs of brighter skies ahead. But as faithful chroniclers, we shall continue to present our readers with the latest current news of the day, be it good or bad, as every person, particularly at this time, should be well posted in regard to passing events.

Old party issues, for the present, we believe, are generally ignored throughout the State. In other respects, our past course is an index of the future.

OUR POSITION.—With our friend of the Hillsborough Recorder, "we have not changed our opinion as to the impolicy of secession as a measure of redress, or a security to our peculiar institution, nor of the value of the Union as the source of the unexampled prosperity of the whole country." But all our fondest hopes for an amicable adjustment of our sectional difficulties have been blasted, and the stern reality of resistance to the arbitrary rule of Abraham Lincoln must be encountered.—Lincoln has proved himself unworthy of confidence and respect, by his treachery and duplicity, and the law and order-loving border States will resist him and his myrmidons to the bitter end. The border States have "watched and waited," and had reason to hope for a peaceable settlement of our troubles, but the "die is cast,"—war is inevitably upon us, and there is no alternative left,—We have been grossly deceived and insulted by Lincoln.

Let our people in country and town not become unnecessarily alarmed, but prepare themselves, as best they can, for defensive operations. The indications now are that Maryland and Virginia will be the battle-ground in this bloody civil war. The Raleigh Register suggests that "after the exposed situations in our State are adequately protected, all the forces that can be spared should be sent to Virginia, there to assist in stopping and turning back the horde of Black Republicans."

We would rather live on bread and water and split rails all the days of our lives, than be guilty of the crime of inaugurating civil war, and drenching this country in fratricidal blood. Upon Abraham Lincoln be the blood of his countrymen.

☞ The reader is referred to the highly interesting and exciting news which occupies the greater portion of our inside columns, to the exclusion of almost every thing else. We know this will prove more acceptable to our readers than any thing we could indite.

We have no intelligence of the resignation of Gen. Scott. The papers state that he is still co operating with Lincoln.

TALL WHEAT.—We have seen a specimen of fine wheat, from "Sunny-Side," (Mr. E. A. Vogler's farm) measuring 32 inches.

☞ Elsewhere, in this paper, will be found Gov. Ellis' proclamation, convening the Legislature in Raleigh, on the 1st day of May.

We say the Governor did right in refusing the call from President Lincoln for troops from this State; and the force of circumstances, perhaps, left him no alternative but to convene the Legislature to take action in this great crisis.

VIRGINIA—An ordinance of secession was passed by the Virginia Convention, on Wednesday of last week, only 17 members voting against it. This was done in secret session, and the fact was made known on Thursday.

OUR FORTS.—Forts Caswell, Johnson, and Macon, are in possession of North Carolina troops.

Military Elections Suspended.

It will be seen, by an order in our columns, by Adjutant General Hoke, that the elections for Major General and Brigadier General have been suspended.

NORTHERN MAIL CUT OFF.—We have received no New York papers of later date than the 18th inst.—The Northern mails have been cut off by Lincoln's government.

☞ In our last issue, we stated that the whole aspect of affairs in this State had changed. Yet we still advised to keep cool, as nothing could be gained by excitement. Later news, received after the greater portion of our paper was made up, presented a much more gloomy aspect of affairs, and we have now become fully satisfied that circumstances demand a united action of the border States. We fondly hoped for an adjustment of our sectional difficulties, even hoped almost against hope, that wiser counsels would ultimately prevail, and the country be spared the horrors of a civil war;—that a re-adjustment of the Union might yet be brought about, because we believe it would have been the better policy for the North as well as for the South. Since the taking of Fort Sumter and the Proclamation of Lincoln, however, we despair.

Let by-gones be by-gones. A discussion of the past can avail nothing. If in our zeal for the preservation of the Union, any harsh remarks may have dropped from our pen, it was purely in a *political* sense. We, in common with our Constitutional Union men, labored "to save the government and the Union, and at the same time our native land." Our conscience is clear, and the Union men are, at least, as the Standard says truly, "guiltless of their country's blood."

Virginia has seceded, and, we have no doubt, all the border States will also secede. Gov. Ellis has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature, which will call a Convention, which latter body will no doubt pass an ordinance of secession.

The following extract from the Standard, expresses our sentiments so well, that we adopt it as our own:

"Revolution and war are now upon us. The time for "watching and waiting" has gone by—we must now UNITE and ACT. The Union cannot be maintained by force. Men cannot be whipped into freedom. Freemen cannot be compelled to send members of Congress to Washington. The proclamation of Lincoln is a gross usurpation. He has broken the Constitution. He has assumed and is now exercising undelegated power. He has deceived, and would now ruin his country. The Confederate States have grievously erred,—they fired the first gun at Charleston,—they provoked the war; admit all this, and still there is no justification for an attempt on the part of Mr. Lincoln to involve the whole country in war and bloodshed. He looks to "devastation." That is war. He says it shall be as light as possible. Unchain the tornado and then bid it become a zephyr!—command Niagara to freeze as it falls! Civil war is the worst of all wars. It is worse than "devastation"—it is spoliation, anarchy, arson, murder, rape, annihilation!

We have read the late northern papers carefully and sadly. The Northern people appear to be uniting by large majorities against us. The attack on Fort Sumter aroused and banded them—the proclamation of the President fired and cemented them in one common purpose, and that purpose is *war to the knife*. We cannot become parties to the subjugation of our Southern brethren. The federal government cannot be maintained by force *applied to sovereign States*. Local combinations and insurrections may be put down by force, and should be; but to attempt to drive and subdue sovereign States by armies is to exercise unjust, undelegated, arbitrary power. The people of North Carolina would not call for this, in any event, towards Massachusetts or Maine; and they will not submit to it when attempted towards the Confederate States. We must unite and command the peace, if possible; if we fail in that, *we must fight*. This is the duty of the border States. They will prove equal to the crisis.'

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—In Clemmonsville and in this place, meetings are being held with the view of forming volunteer companies, to offer their services to the Governor of the State. The sentiment is that we must look circumstances full in the face now, and prepare ourselves for any emergency.

A public meeting was called in the Town Hall, on Wednesday night, and patriotic addresses were delivered by R. L. Patterson, Joseph Masten, and R. W. Wharton, Esqrs., of this place, Mr. Coles, of Hamptonville, Mr. Graves, of Surry, and Prof. Lambert, of Wilson.

The speakers were frequently interrupted by loud and enthusiastic applause.

Before the meeting adjourned R. L. Patterson, Esq., called upon the older citizens to assemble and form themselves into a "Home Guard."

Meetings will be held at the same place every evening this week, and addresses will be delivered.

There will be a GRAND RALLY in the Court House at Winston, on Saturday evening next. Every citizen in the county is earnestly requested to attend.

THE MEETING AT YADKINVILLE.—We have received the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Yadkin County, held in the Court-House at Yadkinville, on the 19th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention, to be held at Yadkinville, on the 27th inst. As the proceedings of said meeting could possibly only appear in our columns one day previous to the meeting of the Convention, and as our columns are very much crowded we omit the proceedings.

Let delegates from all portions of the District attend the Convention, as business of importance will be transacted; even should no candidate for Congress be nominated.

AN ASSAULT.—Early on Tuesday morning, (a little before day,) Gov. Morehead was assaulted, at his residence in Greensborough, by a negro, but with the assistance of N. L. Williams, Esq., who was the guest of the Governor, and came to the rescue, the negro was arrested. It was with some difficulty the citizens were restrained from hanging the negro immediately. Better counsels prevailed, and he will be tried this week.

SPIRIT OF THE LATE UNION PRESS OF N. CAROLINA.—Unless Abraham Lincoln gives evidence to the contrary, speedily, he is inevitably branded with treachery and duplicity of the basest character, in the border States who held out for the Union, and as a consequence, for the peace, prosperity and happiness of the United States, as a whole, until "forbearance ceased to be a virtue."

The Raleigh Standard, recently a strong Union paper, says:

"If Mr. Lincoln had only insisted on holding the federal property, and had called in good faith for troops to defend Washington City, the Union men of the border States could have sustained him. But he "crossed the Rubicon" when he called for troops to subdue the Confederate States. That was a proclamation of war, and as such will be resisted."

From the leading editorial of the late Salisbury Watchman, one of the most conservative papers in the country, we extract the following:

"We had hoped that the breach between the North and the South was not unhealed. We had believed that the administration would desist from the use of compulsory force towards the seceding States. He, the President of the United States, had told us so. He had authorised two respectable members of Congress from Tennessee, Messrs. Nelson and Maynard, to say that he would not attempt to collect the revenue in these States and would not attempt the recapture of any of the forts in the hands of the Confederate forces or to hold those in the hands of the United States Government."

He had given us to understand that the policy of his administration was peace and conciliation. But we cannot now be mistaken, and must agree with the Watchman, that "he basely falsified these assurances, and is now proceeding to levy a war of the most gigantic proportions to retake forts and to enforce the laws of the United States in the States that renounced them, without the authority of Congress. This, to our apprehension is *rank usurpation*, and as freemen, we cannot submit to it. Towards the Union men of the border States, this conduct is infamous. The cabinet at Washington prompted us to take grounds and to give assurances to the people which have proved fallacious."

Says the Watchman: "To the South, as a whole, it is gross and intolerable wrong to the Union party, in particular, it is *treachery* and *fraud!*"

Summary of Late News.

The Journal of Commerce, Express, Herald, News and Day Book, in New York, heretofore conservative papers, have succumbed to the mob, and a wonderfully united public opinion, and come out in support of the government.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday expressed a very decided opinion, in substance, that Lincoln's 75,000 troops are not for use but for show, except as to Washington city. If this opinion of the Intelligencer is even semi-official, we doubt its correctness; for Lincoln has grossly deceived the Union men of the border States once, and may do it again. Instead of his policy being peace, he is making extensive preparations for war, and upon his head now rests the responsibility.

THE FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL.—We learn from the Observer, that 910 determined men, comprising the 33d Regiment, were on the point of taking the Arsenal at that place. There are only 60 men there.

Since the above we learn that the Arsenal was taken, without resistance. 37,000 stand of arms were taken, in good order, 6,000 pistols, 1,000 kegs of powder, besides a large amount of shot, shell, and some cannon.

Jas. T. Littlejohn, of Oxford, and Henry W. Miller, have declined being candidates for Congress. The general opinion is there will be no need of an election in August.

DECLINED.—George Little, Esq., of Raleigh, who was recently appointed U. S. Marshal for North Carolina, has declined to accept the appointment.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—We learn from the Raleigh papers, that companies from Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, Guilford, and other counties, to the number of 5,000 volunteers, have offered their services, and many of them have been ordered to their posts.

"Home Guards" composed of elderly gentlemen, have been formed in Raleigh, Fayetteville, and other places.

A Flying Artillery Company is being organized in Raleigh, and $20,000 have been subscribed to equip the same.

☞ We learn from the Raleigh Banner that the contractor to furnish this State with $300,000 worth of arms has thrown up his contract.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—An excited crowd assembled this morning before a printing office where the "Palmetto Flag," a small advertising sheet, is published, and threatened to demolish the establishment. The proprietor thereupon displayed the American flag, and threw the objectionable papers from a window. He also put out another advertising sheet, published in the same office, called the "Stars and Stripes," thus restoring the crowd to good humor. The police were present.

THE BRANCH MINT.—The Branch Mint of the United States, located in Charlotte, was formally taken possession of on Saturday last by Col. J. Y. Bryce, in obedience to orders from his Excellency Gov. Ellis. There was not the slightest manifestation of excitement.

The property is regularly guarded by detachments of the Greys.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

The Tennessee Legislature has been called together.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A Proclamation,

BY JOHN W. ELLIS,
Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS: By Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, followed by a requisition of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, I am informed that the said Abraham Lincoln has made a call for 75,000 men, to be employed for the invasion of the peaceful homes of the South, and for the violent subversion of the liberties of a free people, constituting a large part of the whole population of the late United States: And, whereas, this high handed act of tyrannical outrage is not only in violation of all constitutional law, in utter disregard of every sentiment of humanity and Christian civilization, and conceived in a spirit of aggression unparalleled by any act of recorded history, but is a direct step towards the subjugation of the whole South, and the conversion of a free Republic, inherited from our fathers, into a military despotism, to be established by worse than foreign enemies on the ruins of our once glorious Constitution of Equal Rights.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of the State of North Carolina, for these extraordinary causes, do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, notifying and requesting the Senators and Members of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, to meet in Special Session at the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the first day of May, next. And I furthermore exhort all good citizens throughout the State to be mindful that their first allegiance is due to the Sovereignty which protects their homes and dearest interest, as their first service is due for the sacred defence of their hearths, and of the soil which holds the graves of our glorious dead.

United action in defence of the sovereignty of North Carolina, and of the rights of the South, becomes now the duty of all

Given under my hand, and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 17th day of April, A. D., 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of our Independence,

JOHN W. ELLIS.

By the Governor,
GRAHAM DAVES, *Private Secretary.*

By the Governor of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, seven of the States formerly composing a part of the United States, have by authority of their people, solemnly resumed the powers granted by them to the United States, and have framed a Constitution and organized a Government for themselves, to which the people of those States are yielding willing obedience, and have so notified the President of the United States by all the formalities incident to such action, and thereby become to the United States a separate, independent and foreign power; and, whereas, the Constitution of the United States has invested Congress with the sole power 'to declare war,' and until such declaration is made, the President has no authority to call for an extraordinary force to wage offensive war against a foreign power; and, whereas, on the 15th inst., the President of the United States, in plain violation of the Constitution, has issued a Proclamation calling for a force of seventy-five thousand men, to cause the laws of the United States to be duly executed over a people who are no longer a part of the Union, and in said Proclamation threatens to exert his usual force to compel obedience to his mandates; and, whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia, by a majority approaching to entire unanimity, has declared, at its last session, that the State of Virginia would consider such an exertion of force as a virtual declaration of war, to be resisted by all the power at the command of Virginia; and subsequently, the Convention now in session, representing the sovereignty of this State, has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, by almost equal unanimity; and, whereas, the State of Virginia deeply sympathises with the Southern States, in the wrongs they have suffered, and in the position they have assumed, and having made earnest efforts peaceably to compose the differences which have severed the Union, and have failed in that attempt through this unwarranted act on the part of the President; and it is believed that the influences which operate to produce this Proclamation against the seceded States will be brought to bear upon this Commonwealth, if she should exercise her undoubted right to resume the powers granted by her people, and it is due to the honor of Virginia that an improper exercise of force against her people should be repelled: Therefore, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have thought proper to order all armed volunteer regiments or companies within this State forthwith to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders, and upon the reception of this Proclamation to report to the Adjutant General of this State their organization and numbers, and prepare themselves for efficient service. Such companies as are not armed and equipped will report that fact, that they may be properly supplied.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 17th day of April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth.

L. S.

JOHN LETCHER.

Governor Letcher's Reply to Secretary Cameron.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., April 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: I received your telegram of the 15th, the genuineness of which I doubted. Since that time I have received your communication, mailed the same day, in which I am requested to detach from the militia of the State of Virginia "the quota designated in a table," which you append, "to serve as infantry or riflemen for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged."

In reply to this communication, I have only to say, that the Militia of Virginia will not be furnished to the powers at Washington, for any such use or purpose as they have in view. Your object is to subjugate the Southern States, and a requisition made upon me for such an object—an object in my judgment, not within the purview of the Constitution, or the act of 1795—will not be complied with. You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and having done so, we will meet it, in a spirit as determined as the Administration has exhibited towards the South.

Respectfully, JOHN LETCHER.

BOY KILLED.—A very sad accident occurred at Morehead's Factory on Tuesday evening last. J. T. Pratt, a sprightly boy of some ten or twelve years, was caught in the bands of the machinery which he was attending to, and whirled over until he was literally crushed. We are informed that he uttered but one exclamation—"stop off"—during his hurried and awful trip.—*Leaksville Herald.*

WELDON, N. C, April 22.—Two hundred and fifty troops from South Carolina left Wilmington at 4½ o'clock this evening.—The balance will be in to-morrow, and will go down the Seaboard road to Norfolk.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—The following is the Proclamation of the President of the Confederate States of America issued this day:

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, *Abraham Lincoln*, the President of the United States, has by Proclamation announced the intention of invading this Confederacy with an armed force for the purpose of capturing its fortresses, and thereby subverting its independence, and subjecting the free people thereof to the dominion of foreign power; and whereas, it has thus become the duty of this Government to repel the threatened invasion, and to defend the rights and liberties of the people by all the means which the laws of nations and the usages of civilized warfare place at its disposal:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my Proclamation, inviting all those who may desire, by service in private armed vessels on the high seas, to aid this Government in resisting so wanton and wicked an aggression, to make application for Commissions or Letters of Marque and Reprisal, to be issued under the seal of these Confederate States: And I do further notify all persons applying for Letters of Marque, to make a statement in writing, giving the name and a description of the character, tonnage and force of the vessel, and the name and residence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of the crew, and to sign such statement and to deliver the same to the Secretary of State, or to the Collector of any port of entry of these Confederate States, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State; and I do further notify all applicants aforesaid that before any Commission or Letters of Marque or Reprisal is issued to any vessel, the owner or owners thereof, and the commander for the time being, will be required to give bond to the Confederate States with at least two responsible sureties not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars; or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with conditions that the owners, officers and crew, who shall be employed on board of such commissioned vessel, shall observe the laws of these Confederate States and the instructions given to them for the regulation of their conduct; that they shall satisfy all damages done contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessels during her commission, and deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate States.

And I do further enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil and military, under the authority of the Confederate States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties incident thereto; and I do, moreover, solemnly exhort the good people of these Confederate States as they love their country, as they prize the blessings of free government, as they feel the wrongs of the past and these now threatened in an aggravated form by those whose enmity is more implacable, because unprovoked, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and inaugurating all the measures which may be adopted for the common defence, and by which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, we may hope for a speedy just and honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the Confederate [L. S.] States to be affixed this 17th day of April, 1861.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

State of the Country.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Express, under date of Washington, April 5th, Evening, says:

The city to night is in a state of intense excitement, in consequence of the sudden change of front on the part of the Administration,—from Peace to War. The mask is off, and the country, in the course of a very brief period, will be precipitated into a crisis, the consequence of which must inevitably be of a most disastrous and calamitous character.

The programme, as I now proceed to give it here, you may strictly rely upon,—all other rumors, reports, statements, etc, to the contrary notwithstanding.

As heretofore stated, the Administration have, after much deliberation and consultation, resolved to evacuate all the Southern Forts,—but only *after blood has been shed*,—enough, that is to say, to cause the Border States to secede, and make common cause with the Montgomery Confederacy.

When these results shall be accomplished, the further programme is, to *recognize, by Treaty, the independence of the South*. That recognition cannot take place now, without sacrificing the power of the Republican party, it is argued by Chase, Blair, and the President himself, and hence the Union is to be given up in order to save the party.

The ultimate result of this desperate line of policy thus initiated,—the calculation is,—will be the permanent establishment of two Confederacies,—Free and Slave,—thus realizing the idea Mr Lincoln long ago enumerated, that "the Government cannot endure part free, and part slave. It must become, at least, all one thing, or the other."

The above is only rumor.

RESOLUTIONS OF REGRET PASSED BY THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE ON HEARING OF THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER.

HALIFAX, April 13.—Intelligence of the bombardment of Fort Sumter reached this city this forenoon. The Legislature, on hearing of the event, amidst intense emotion passed the following unanimously:

Resolved, That this House has heard with the deepest sorrow and regret of the outbreak of civil war among their friends and neighbors in the United States.

Resolved, That this House, without expressing an opinion upon the points in controversy between the contending parties, sincerely lament that those who speak their language and have their civilization should be shedding each other's blood; and they desire to offer up their fervent prayers to the Father of the Universe for the restoration of peace.

Troops for Virginia.—We learn that 2,000 Southern Troops were expected to pass through Goldsborough on Monday, on their way to Virginia. Some 600 Georgia Rangers have gone to Virginia by way of the Tenn. and Va. Railroad.

THE WAR NEWS!

We have collected all the news in connection with the exciting times, now upon us, received since our last issue, which we believe to be in any way reliable. Many of the items may be *old* to those who read daily papers, but as we have on our list many country friends, who mainly rely upon our columns for the news, we bring up the dates from our last issue:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—It is understood here that Gov. Jackson will refuse to comply with the requisition of Lincoln.

More Confederate Troops called for.—MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 17th.—32,000 more troops have been ordered out to-day. Perfect confidence exists among the authorities that they can whip Lincoln. Gen. Pillow's offer of his Tennessee division has been accepted.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 17.—There is intense excitement here. There was a tremendous meeting last night; when it was resolved that Memphis was out of the Union. No Union men here now.

Kentucky against Lincoln.—LOUISVILLE, KY., April 17.—A large and enthusiastic meeting held here opposed the war policy of Lincoln. Resolutions were passed unanimously declaring that Kentucky will not permit the marching of troops against the Confederacy, but will share the latter's destiny if war comes—A similar meeting has been held in Paducah.

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 17.—On yesterday the largest meeting ever held here took place, when resolutions censuring Bayard for placing the State in a false position, and repudiating him for his treachery, were adopted.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—All courts have adjourned. A special messenger has arrived *en route* from Montgomery to consult about the defence of Texas. The feeling of resistance is strong on all sides. Several pieces of ordnance were taken to Forts Jackson and St. Philips to-day. More volunteers are on their way to Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—It is reported, but it has not yet been confirmed, that the Government will call for 150,000 additional troops. Also, that Engineers have selected positions in and around Washington for the defence of the City.

"Is thy Servant a Dog."—Gov. Letcher received a telegram, yesterday, from Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, notifying him that a requisition had been transmitted to him, by mail, for three regiments of Virginia militia. The Governor will defer his reply until he receives the requisition, and we doubt not it will be a reply worthy of the Chief Magistrate of Virginia.—*Richmond Whig.*

Virginia.—RICHMOND, April 16.—The anxiety to hear what was done in the Convention to-day is intense. Many hearts in Virginia would bound with joy if it was only known *what was done in the Convention to-day.* The suspense, however, will be short when the secrecy shall be removed. The session this evening was secret and continued from 4 until 9 o'clock.

It is a question almost beyond doubt that Gen. Scott has resigned and that he will be here to-morrow evening.—*Cor. Pet. Exp.*

The Convention continued in secret session until 8 o'clock P. M. Nothing positive of their action is known to the reporter, but it is believed that an Ordinance of Secession was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

Richmond Dispatch 17th.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Secretary of War indicates that independent military companies, volunteering directly to him, will be accepted from the States of Kentucky and N. Carolina.

From the Governor of Maryland.—WASHINGTON, April 16.—Gov. Hicks has informed the Secretary of War that Maryland will respond to call a quota of troops.

Orders Countermanded.—WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is said that the orders for the Rhode Island and Massachusetts regiments to immediately proceed to Washington, have been countermanded, for the reason that arrangements are not yet made for their accomodation.

The N. Y Herald.—NEW YORK, April 16.—The Herald office yesterday displayed the stars and stripes, and in this morning's issue has four leading articles fully endorsing and sustaining the policy of the Administration.

LANCASTER, PA., April 15.—Ex-President Buchanan exhibits intense interest in the Fort Sumter news. He expressed a determination to sustain the government.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—The city is much excited. Some stir was occasioned late yesterday afternoon, on account of firing in the offing. It was a salute fired when Major Anderson left the Isabel to go aboard the Baltic.

The fire in Fort Sumpter is out, and the fort occupied by two companies of Palmetto Guards. Major Ripley will probably be stationed there. Workmen and mechanics are clearing away the wreck of the quarters.

A large number of troops came in from the country to day. Companies are encamped all around the city. It is estimated that 10,000 are now here.

The news of North Carolina seizing her forts was received here with the greatest delight.

CHARLESTON, April 16.—The Federal Fleet has left the offing and gone to New York, with Major Anderson.

There is much exultation here at the cheering news from Virginia.

The Federal fleet stopped three inward bound vessels last evening. They were detained a short time and then allowed to proceed. The fleet has determined to interfere with no more vessels until orders are received from Washington.

Governor Pickens has sent seven large guns and twenty thousand pounds of powder to Fort Macon, at the request of the Governor of N. C.

Fort Macon Taken.—We learn that Fort Macon, at Beaufort Harbor was taken possession of by the gallant people of Beaufort on Sunday last, and that garrison is likely to receive accession very soon from above. The Southern Confederacy flag now floats over the Fort.—*Newbern Progress.*

We have clipped the above from the Fayetteville Observer. And in connection the Observer remarks:

We commenced to group together the paragraphs which meet the eye in every paper, of movements for war. But they will fill columns. They are confined to neither section. Both appear to be roused to madness. Thousands and tens of thousand are springing to arms.—Every Northern State is responding to Lincoln's call. New York is to furnish 80,000, one third of all demanded. Pennsylvania talks of 100,000. Indiana of 30,000, &c., &c. Even the Democratic Governor of Rhode Island, whose election a few days ago was hailed as a triumph over Republicanism and a sign of peace, has offered 1000 men, and to lead them himself. A Washington dispatch says that 20,000 troops will be concentrated at that city in a few days.

FURTHER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Our city is assuming all that note of military preparation which chacterizes European towns at the beginning of a long war. Outposts are extended and strengthened; companies are forming and mustering into service; cavalry horses are purchased; sentries are stationed about all public buildings; groups of soldiers, and sympathizing citizens or idlers, are seen at every point.

The number of lookers-on conveys a good idea of the want of employment that has existed for a considerable period. Such persons as enlist, get twenty dollars a month for protecting Washington, which puts money in circulation, and goes towards relieving distressed families.

Washington city is a key position, with Baltimore for one base of operations in this direction and Carlisle or Harper's Ferry for another. Military reconnoisances have been made by officers of the seceded States of the heights across the Potomac, which commands this city. Those heights will be at once occupied and entrenched by Government troops, if Virginia enters upon hostilities.

Another key point is Cairo, in Illinois, where an immense force will be massed to go down the Mississippi. The mouths of that river will be blockaded, and all seceded ports at the South.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Every public building in the city is now guarded by night by enlisted soldiers. The street from the Post Office is piled with provisions in barrels and boxes, well guarded. An ammunition train passed down the avenue to day, towards Georgetown, probably to supply a battery said to be erecting on the heights of Georgetown. An artillery force to-night is stationed on the Maryland approaches to the city.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—There is tremendous excitement here. Large numbers of troops are stationed at every point around the city, and Flying Artillery, with immense brass pounders pointing to the Virginia shore keep constant guard.

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—50,000 Tenn. and Kentucky troops were offered this morning to the War Department at Montgomery. The government has been asked for the whole 15,000,000 loan by parties in New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 18.—Gov. Magoffin has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature of Kentucky on the 27th inst.

Seizure of the New York Vessels.—Early yesterday morning, the Governor was informed that some packages of arms which had been purchased by the State of Virginia from a Northern manufacturer, and had been put on board a vessel bound for Richmond, were seized by the public authorities in the city of New York. This bare-faced robbery being made known to the Governor, he immediately ordered the seizure of the steamer *Jamestown*, at City Point, and the ship *Argo*, from Bath, Maine, which were accordingly taken possession of, and are now in the custody of the State. A U. S. Revenue cutter was also seized at the same time. The arms that were seized were as much her property as the Capitol in Richmond.—They were purchased fairly in a Northern market.—*Petersburg Express.*

The Resignations Imminent.—We hear that over eighteen army and navy officers will resign this week. Four in this neighborhood are certain to throw up their commissions.—The result will be necessarily the rapid promotion of juniors, and the consigning of frigates to the care of Lieutenants commanding. Of the home fleet, the Powhatan, Crusader, Wyandotte, Mohawk, Water Witch and Pocahoutas are commanded by Lieutenants.—*N. Y. Exp* 17.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The office of the Day Book was compelled to call on the police to-day for a guard, in consequence of threatening popular demonstrations.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 19.—All the mail boats on the Potomac were seized by order of Lincoln this afternoon. A great crowd of through passengers were compelled to leave the wharf and stop in Washington. The mails are obstructed, and the excitement unprecedented. The steamers Mount Vernon, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Potomac are heavily guarded by Black Republican troops with fixed bayonets. Washington is in a ferment. The ladies and children are panic-stricken, and Lincoln is paralyzed with fear. Cameron says that he *may* allow the boats to proceed to morrow, but is not certain. The mob in Baltimore to-day was terrible. An eye witness of the scene from Richmond, says that there were 20,000 people in it. Seven of the Massachusettts and 7th Regiment of New York were killed and others will die. Six citizens of Baltimore are dead—one of them a prominent merchant on Market St., named Davis, of Norfolk.

Old Scott and Cameron are busy in all the military movements, which are directed by Scott, who says he will now resign.

The telegraph office in Washington is closely watched by Lincoln's emmissaries, and letters from the South are opened.

Several young ladies at a boarding school in Bethlehem, Pa., were grossly insulted today. They are now *en route* to their home in Memphis.

The Presidents of all the railroads have made public proclamation that not another Black Republican soldier shall pass over one of them.

Alexandria is in a blaze of excitement. Troops crowd the streets. All are a unit.

A gentleman who passed over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day, says that 3,000 Virginia troops have possession of Harper's Ferry. All along the line of that road the people are a unit for Old Virginia, and will fight like tigers.

Lincoln is preparing to place batteries on the Virginia shore of the Potomac opposite Washington. Alexandria and the surrounding country will resist the attempt to the death.

The Massachusetts troops reached Washington late this evening.

Troops on the March.—BOSTON, April 17.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding, which leaves this afternoon for Norfolk, will take 649 troops. Their destination is said to be Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—It is generally reported here that the few Government troops stationed at Harper's Ferry felt themselves unable to hold possession of the works against a superior force of Virginians and blew up two of the principal work-shops and arsenals, retreating to the Maryland side.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 18.—Governor Harris replies to Lincoln's call for two regiments from Tennessee, that the State will not furnish a single man for coercion, but fifty thousand, if necessary, for the defence of our rights and the rights of our Southern brethren.

CHARLESTON, April 19.—It is well ascertained that the subscription in South Carolina to the Confederate loan will be $3,000,000. I am officially informed that already $2,260,000 have been taken in Charleston. I also learn that New Orleans on the first day took $2,700,000, and other places in proportion. All is quiet here.

Maj. Anderson.—The transport steamship Baltic has arrived at New York with Maj. Anderson and his command.

The details by the officers of Major Anderson's command give a very different account, in some particulars, of the surrender of Fort Sumter. It is asserted that Major Anderson evacuated the Fort upon the same terms that he had proffered before the bombardment commenced, but which must have then been refused. The account thoroughly exonerates Major Anderson from the suspicions attempted to be thrown upon his bravery and faithfulness.

RICHMOND, April 19.—It is confidently affirmed here that the reason Gen. Scott has not arrived yet, is, that he is engaged in doing all he can to avert the approaching bloody conflict. The last report—a very probable one—is, that he is detained in Washington by sickness, and that he has secured a suite of rooms at the Spottswood House. That he has lately been indisposed, is an unquestionable fact.

I am credibly informed that the State troops took possession yesterday of Harper's Ferry Arsenal, together with *nineteen thousand stand of arms!*—*Cor. Pet. Exp.*

Troops at Pensacola.—On the 11th there were upwards of 5000 Southern troops at Pensacola, and 1000 more were expected on the 12th.

At Norfolk.—Several light boats have been seized and sunk in the narrowest part of the channel at the mouth of the harbor, to prevent the vessels of war at the navy yard from passing out. There are eleven vessels of war there, generally old and good for nothing.

Alarm at Washington.—60 Kansas men are stationed in the East Room of the President's house, and the Department buildings are all guarded.

Resignations.—Many resignations of army and navy officers are given in the latest papers.

Special Dispatch to the Charleston Courier.

EXCITING NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—This city was to day thrown into a perfect fever heat of excitement, occasioned by the arrival of Northern troops on the way to Washington, in obedience to the call made in Lincoln's late coercion Proclamation.

When the first part of the Massachusetts Regiment was being transported through the streets of the city from the Philadelphia depot to the Washington depot, the horse cars were riddled with stones and missives of every character.—The windows of the conveyances were almost completely demolished, but luckily for the soldiers no one was injured seriously, though many were badly cut with broken glass and bruised with stones.

The remaining detachment of the regiment, while attempting to march through the city, in order to arrive at the depot and proceed at once to Washington, met with a great deal of opposition. All along the route they were hooted at by the populace, and at the Pratt street bridge they came in contact with a dense crowd of reckless men, who opposed all further progress.—Here a fight was commenced, and the assault was so vigorously made by the citizens that the Massachusetts soldiers fired upon them. On the part of Baltimoreans pistols and stones were plentifully used, so that many on both sides were killed and wounded, but it was impossible to learn the names of any of the parties. Four or five of the Massachusetts troops were killed on the spot, and others are badly wounded.—Several dead bodies are now being hauled through the streets. The excitement is most intense.—The whole city has flown to arms. Martial law has been proclaimed, and the Southern flag has been raised. The entire city has declared itself for States Rights and for the South.

[Private advices estimate the loss in killed and wounded at about one hundred and thirty. Among the killed is Mr. Davis, of the firm of Davis, Painter & Co.—*Eds.*]

Later in the day an immense crowd, numbering ten thousand people, congregated around the Camden-street depot (depot of the railroad to Washington,) and the Massachusetts troops were forbidden to depart. No troops will be allowed to proceed further.

Soon after this the tracks of the rail road from Baltimore to Washington were partly torn up by the people in order to prevent the departure of any force of men.

John W. Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has determined to allow the passage of no more troops over the line. Other rail roads have come to the same understanding.

No more fighting is expected for the present. All our military force is under arms, and order will be preserved.

RICHMOND, April 20.—President Lincoln has stopped the mails coming to Richmond.—No Baltimore Express has been received. The dictator is evidently beginning to think 'something is going wrong.'

BOSTON, April 18.—A meeting of the Bank officers, representing all the Boston Banks, was held here this morning, when a resolution was adopted to loan the State of Massachusetts ten per cent. on their entire capital for the defence of the Government. The capital of the Boston Banks amounts to thirty-eight and a half millions.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1861.—The Navy Yard was fired at one o'clock this morning, and the two ship houses, sail and rigging lofts, and the marine barracks destroyed, together with the ships Pennsylvania, Columbia, Raritan, Germantown, Merrimac, Dolphin and New York. Every cannon was spiked, and all the small arms destroyed.

Gosport is now in flames.

The Federal troops have escaped in the Cumberland and Pawnee.

Three naval officers are under arrest in Norfolk.

The guns were all spiked with wrought nails, and are being unspiked in fifteen minutes each.

Four large Columbiads have been unspiked and hauled down to the Hospital. They are now being mounted.

The Yankees destroyed all the small arms of modern make.

The Commodore's quarters remain. Also the Naval Storehouse, soldier's quarters and the new ship houses, which has only to be covered in.

The Armory is unhurt, and it is estimated that not more than one-fifth of the Navy Yard property is destroyed.

A splendid lot of shot and shell still remains.

The brass pieces taken in the Mexican War are spiked with wrought nails but not at all injured.

The old ship Pennsylvania has been burning all day, and is now down to the water's edge.

Fortress Monroe has been largely reinforced with men from Massachusetts.

On the Norfolk side of the Elizabeth there is much activity, and the people are busily fortifying the approaches to the city.

Wagons, carts and negroes are all at work, and the people seem to forget that it is Sunday.

The Cumberland lightened herself by throwing overbord some of her heavy armament, and thus got over the obstructions, and escaped.

The Pennsylvania, Merrimac, Germantown, Raritan and Dolphin, were all burnt and the Plymouth sunk.

The most valuable portions of the yard and machine shops, timber houses, etc., are all safe.

Only the ship houses, marine barracks and officer's quarters were destroyed.

The attempt to destroy the Dry Dock proved an utter failure.

Fifteen hundred pieces of the very best artillery have been secured.

At one time Norfolk was in great danger of fire but the wind changing no damage was done.

The negroes are hard at work, and breast works are being thrown up to prevent the Cumberland and Pawnee from getting back to the city, as it is feared they might fire on us.

Capt. Nichols, of the Petersburg Artillery, is quite sick.

ALEXANDRIA, April 20.—A plot to burn Willards Hotel at Washington was discovered last night. Fifteen bundles of inflammable material were found distributed in various parts of the building, with slow matches attached.

Cassius M. Clay and seventy five Border Ruffians are quartered at Willard's, and it is supposed the plot was to exterminate the scoundrels.

Abe Lincoln and Old Scott been frightened. They are hourly expecting that the White House and other public buildings will be blown to pieces.

The citizens generally partake of the alarm, and women and children are fast leaving the place.

All along the line of Railroad from Alexandria to Richmond, the troops are drilling, and the Confederate flag is flying.

The war spirit in Virginia is now thoroughly aroused, and the Capitol must soon fall into the hands of our troops.

A band of 75 Border Ruffians are quartered in the east room of the White House, and great indignation is expressed at such a desecration.

Gen. Cass—is out in a speech at Detroit in favor of supporting Lincoln.

MONTGOMERY, April 19.—Vice President Stephens goes to Richmond this evening, as Commissioner from his Government.

The Virginia Ordinance of Secession is to be voted on by the people on the 4th Thursday in May.

Guns for North Carolina.—By order of Gov. Pickens, the guns in the enfilade battery, bearing on Fort Sumter, were dismounted yesterday and shipped on board the steamer Chesterfield for North Carolina. Several other guns go to North Carolina to-morrow, in accordance with the request of Duncan K. McRae, Esq., of North Carolina, who came here as special Commissioner from North Carolina to request aid in maintaining themselves in the step they have taken for Southern rights.

Charleston Courier.

We are requested by the Quarter Master of the 30th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, now stationed at the mouth of Cape Fear River, to inform the patriotic citizens of North Carolina that the garrisons at these posts are in need of every thing necessary to the comfort and convenience of the soldiers, and the casualties to which they may be subject.

All donations of provisions, fuel, labor, candles, clothing, groceries, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly acknowledged.

The ladies especially are appealed to. Let them furnish him with bandages, lint, blankets, bedding, etc, for the hospital department.

All packages intended for our patriotic soldiers can be sent from any part of the State. Address to R. G. Rankin, Quarter Master 30th Regiment, N. C. Militia, or left marked in the same manner at the office of Rankin & Martin, or at the office of Messrs. Anderson & Savage, or at the store of Messrs. Myers & Moore, will reach their destination safely.

Letters can be addressed in the same way.

We are requested to ask that the above notice may be extensively copied and circulated.

Wilmington Journal.

The authorities of this town have gathered up about fifty free negroes, and will send them down on the three o'clock train to old Fort Macon. We understand that there are about one hundred there now at work. This is an excellent move.—*Goldsboro' Notes.*

Affairs at Fortress Monroe, Old Point.—The bridges at the fort have been taken down, and all communication between the fort and citizens cut off. The garrison numbers 300 rank and file, all the officers, except three Virginians, being Black Republicans.

FROM BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.

GREAT FIGHT IN MARYLAND!

A New York Regiment Cut to Pieces!

ALEXANDRIA, April 22d.—A New York Regiment attempting to march through Maryland was met half way between Marlboro and Annapolis and cut all to pieces.

Baltimore is quiet, but determined to resist the passage of Northern troops.

The steamer Pocahontas passed up the Potomac to-day with Northern troops for Washington.

There are now some 8000 troops in Washington.

The Pawnee and Anacosta are cruising in the Potomac.

Gen. Cooke has been appointed to the command of the Virginia forces on the Potomac.

Fifteen thousand barrels of flour were seized in Georgetown to-day by Federal troops, and stored in the Capital. Families are all leaving Washington.

FROM NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, April 22d.—A heavy gun battery is being fixed up at the Navy Yard, for City Point. Eighteen or twenty guns, 8 and 9 inch calibre, will be sent up there to-day. My informant is Lieut. Spotswood, the officer in command. He informs me that the Pawnee has gone up James River.

A six gun battery is being built at the Naval Hospital, of iron and cotton, under the direction of Col. Talcott.

Fort Norfolk and Craney Island are fortified.

The Cockade troops are stationed at the fair grounds.

Two thousand and two hundred troops are at Fortress Monroe.

The Virginia troops are in possession of every point to Hampton Roads.

The old frigate 'United States,' the only vessel not destroyed at the Navy Yard, was towed down and sunk at Craney Island yesterday for a battery under Capt. Sinclair.

FIRST NAVAL PRIZE!

STAR OF THE WEST CAPTURED!!

[*Telegraphed by the Adam's Express Telegraph Line especially for the Daily Bulletin.*]

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The steamship 'Star of the West' was brought into this port to day a prize to the Confederate State flag.—She has on board eight or nine hundred barrels of provisions.

The steamer Habanna has been purchased by the Confederate States and will be transferred into a war vesel carrying eight guns and one pivot gun.

Troops continue to arrive here from the upper parishes.

The Latest News.

A telegraphic dispatch from Raleigh states that Fort Pickens has been taken by the Southern Confederate troops, with a heavy loss.

We take the following from the Charlotte Bulletin of yesterday.

The Bloody Work in Maryland is confirmed.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The Governor of Missouri has called the Legislature of that State to convene on the 2d day of May.

REPORTED RENCOUNTRE AT FORT McHENRY.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 23.—It is generally believed here that a rencontre has taken place between Fort McHenry and the Baltimoreans, but the details have not transpired. A dispatch says that prominent border State men have asked a cessation of hostilities, with the view of effecting a compromise.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—Indiana's full quota of troops has been raised and accepted by the Governor. Fifty-six companies are now in camp.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Notwithstanding the reiterated assertion that Gen. Scott would certainly resign, upon the secession of his native State, it is now possitively announced that he has not resigned, and does not intend to

THE WAR.

Accounts from nearly all the Northern and Western States, announce the most active military preparations, and the volunteering or drafting of troops in large numbers for the Southern campaign. The affair at Charleston has evidently strengthened the belligerent feeling of the North, and the same effect has been produced by the Proclamation of the President, especially among his political adherents. Right or wrong, for weal or for woe, the nation has drifted into a war, the results of which cannot fail to be most important, and we fear most disastrous, to the interests of the whole country, North and South. The secession of most of the other slaveholding States will, we fear, be one of the earliest results of the movement, in which case the strength of the belligerent parties will be nearly enough equal to ensure a protracted war, unless a merciful Providence shall provide a way of escape or adjustment which we cannot at present foresee, and scarcely dare hope for.

We cannot express the sorrow with which we contemplate such a state of things, in this so recently united and happy country. We have labored hard and long to prevent it, but the fates were against us. We now accept it, most reluctantly, as an accomplished fact, just as we did the secession of the Confederate States. When both parties shall be exhausted and impoverished, and when reason shall have taken the place of passion, negotiations will probably be made which might just as well be made now if the parties were disposed, by which they will agree to respect each other's rights, either as one nation or as two. If by possibility the North should conquer the South or a portion of it, and compel it back into the Union, the basis of our voluntary system would be destroyed, and the foundation laid for new complications at no distant day.

N. Y. Jour. of Com., 16th.

MARRIED,

On the 21st ult., by S. Pfaff, Esq., Mr. SILVANAS D. DAVIS, to Miss JANE E. TRANSOU.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GENERAL ORDER, NO 3. } ADJU'T GEN'LS OFFICE Raleigh, April 20, 1861.

The Volunteer forces of the State not already ordered into active service, are commanded to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. The officers are required to send to the Adjutant General's Office a roll of the members of the companies. I am directed by the Governor to call for the enrollment of thirty thousand volunteers. Organize—send in the rolls. Commissions and arms will be furnished. Be in readiness to march at a day's notice; drill by day and by night; let the citizens equip their men; some of your brothers are now in the field. The State has reason to be proud of the promptness with which they rallied at the call of your Governor.—The decree for our subjugation has gone forth; the time of our trial has come; the blow will soon fall; we must meet it with the whole energies of the State; we must show to the world that North Carolina will maintain her rights at all hazards.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. F. HOKE,
Adjutant General.

Adjutant-General's Office, RALEIGH, April 20th, 1861.

ORDERS No. 1.

THE Election ordered for Major and Brigadier-Generals in the several Divisions and Brigades in the State are hereby suspended, and no elections will be held by the officers receiving such orders. By order of the Commander in chief,

J. F. HOKE,
Adjutant-General.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Negroes for Sale.

I OFFER, at private sale, two likely negro slaves, —one woman, aged about 44 years, a good cook, washer and ironer, and a likely boy, about 7 years of age. CHARLES TEAGUE,
Abbotts Creek, Davidson Co., N. C.

April 12. 51—tf

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

FRESH CHESAPEAKE OYSTERS,

IN CANS. For Sale at the DRUG STORE.
April 4th, 1861

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety at the DRUG STORE.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Spaulding's Cephalic Pills,

WILL cure headache in three minutes. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY, Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N C.

June 22, 1860.

Lawyers and Doctors.

A FEW copies of "Every Body's Lawer," and "The Family Doctor," for sale at this Office.

A Sewing Machine

FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

Sheriff's Notice.

I HAVE received from the Clerk of the County Court of Forsyth Co., the list of taxables for the year 1860, and hold them for inspection.

I also request all persons to inform me of any taxables which may not be listed.

April 15, 1861. M. MASTEN, SHERIFF.

BRUSHES.

FINE Hair, Hat, Cloth, Flesh, Tooth, Nail, White-wash, Paint, Varnish and Camel's Hair Brushes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Denslow's Extract of Roots,

FOR making **BEER.** One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Denslows' Benzine,

FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Reynold's Fine Cut,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

I. O. O. F.

A SPECIAL meeting of Salem Lodge, No 36, I. O. O. F, is hereby called on Friday evening, April 26th, at 7 o'clock. Members are urgently requested to attend.

A. T. ZEVELY, N. G.

April 26th, 1861.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Warranted Fresh & Genuine,
Enquire at this Office.

WINDING UP.

THE undersigned having determined to wind up their business, are offering their stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Notions, &c., &c.

for sale at prices merely to cover prime cost and expenses. Call and judge for yourselves.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to make payment immediately,—or if they wish any further indulgence, they must give their notes with good security. In the present uncertain condition of public affairs it is unreasonable to suppose that we will open new accounts, or leave old ones unsettled.

H. M. LASH & CO.

Feb. 15th, 1861. 42—tf

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

PORT FOLIOS

In Great variety at the Bookstore.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA HEARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

march 29, 1861. 49-1y

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville, North Carolina.

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to the market, consisting of

No. 1. COACH BODY.
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country

Call at the SALEM DRUG-STORE.

POETRY.

GIVE US PEACE.

Great God, to thee our prayer we humbly make,
Oh! hear our cry,
And save us for thy gracious mercy's sake,
Ere hope shall die.

"Peace in our time" grant King of Kings;
And bless our land;
And may the Heavenly Dove with healing wings
O'er all expand.

Remove this curse which blights each cheering
This penalty of sin; [ray,
Cause truth and justice to assert their sway,
Our hearts within.

Deliver us in mercy from that woe,
A brother's strife—
And let the future of our country show
A better life.

Let discord cease, envy and wrath give place
To a far nobler aim,
And the dissevered members of our race
Be one again.

Thy beauty to us give in patriots true,
With wisdom rare,
So that our country, blessed with life anew,
Its errors may repair.

Oh! Giver of all good, to thee we pray,
And never cease;
In mercy turn this gloomy cloud away—
Lord, give us peace.

HUMOROUS.

THRILLING ROMANTIC LOVE SCENE.

"'Tis past the hour of midnight. The golden god of day, who yesterday drove its emblazoned chariot through the heavens, has ceased shining upon the earth, and a black pall reigns over the lower part of our city. Nought is heard save the distant murmurings of *less equi pages de la nuit;* or the step of the melancholy bill poster, as he pursues his homeward way. Suddenly a sound breaks the stillness of the night; it is the sweet voice of Frederick William, calling in plaintive tones upon his beloved Florence Amelia:

"Throw open the latti e, love, and look down upon the casement; for I, your Frederick am here."

"What brings thee, love at this time of night, when all is so still and gloomy?"

"I come to offer thee my heart. On my soul I love thee—truly, wildly, passionately love thee? Dost thou reciprocate?"

The maiden blushed as she hesitated.

"Ah!" cried he; and the face of our hero lit up with a sardonic smile, "thou lovest another!"

"No! no! no!" cried Florence.

"Then why not rush to this bosom that is bursting to receive thee?"

"Because," replied the innocent but still trembling damsel, "I'm afraid you're blowin', Bill!"

LUDICROUS SCENE IN CHURCH.

The following good joke occurred not long since in one of the churches in the Western part of Onondaga County: "An aged clergyman speaking of the solemnity attached to the ministerial office, said that during the whole term of forty or fifty years that he had officiated therein, his gravity had never been but once disturbed in the pulpit. On that occasion he noticed a man directly in front of him leaning over the railing of the gallery with something in his hand, which he soon discovered to be a huge chew of tobacco, just taken from his mouth. Directly below sat a man fast asleep, with his head back and his mouth wide open. The man in the gallery was intensely engaged in raising and lowering his hand, taking an exact observation, till, at last, having got it right, he let fall the quid, and it went plump into the mouth of the sleeper below! The whole scene was so indescribably ludicrous that for the first and last time in the pulpit an involuntary smile forced itself upon the preacher's countenance.

A son of Erin once accosted a Reverend disciple of Swedenburg, thus:

"Mr. ——, you say that we are to follow the same business in Heaven that we do in this world."

"Yes, that is in perfect accordance with reason, for the Creator himself is not idle, and should his creatures be?"

"Well, then, yer honor, do people die there?"

"Certainly not, they are as immortal as the Creator himself."

"Then I should like to know, yer honor, what they'll find for me to do—for I'm a grave digger in this world."

It is hardly necessary to add that the Reverend gentleman was completely non-plussed, and discharged Pat without giving him the required information.

We copy this pretty little rhyme from the N. Y. Sunday Times, thinking, that it may, perhaps, suggest something to our bashful young gents who skate:

Tom sought in vain, unhappy spark,
To gain a footing with her;
Until at length, to Central Park
He drove and took her thi her.
Too verdant he—too bashful she—
Till fortune did entice;
She slipped—he caught her on his knee,
And that, sir, *broke the ice!*

An Irishman, driven to desperation by the stringency of the money market and high price of provisions, procured a pistol and took to the road. Meeting a traveller, he stopped him with, "Your money or your life!" Seeing that Pat was green, he said: "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you all my money for that pistol." "Agreed" Pat received the money and handed over the pistol. "Now," said the traveller, hand back that money, or I'll blow your brains out." "Blaze away, my hearty," said Pat, "divil a dhrop of powther there's in it."

A lady approaching the vale of years, but still retaining personal attractions, while admiring herself in her glass at the completion of her toilet, exclaimed in triumph to her maid:

"What would you give, child, to have my beauty?"

"Almost as much as you would, madam," replied the piqued Abigail, "to possess my youth."

"Do you belong to this Church, sir," queried a gentleman to a friend who was one of the heavy men of the town where the other was visiting, and who seemed much interested in the church where they had been attending.

"No, sir," replied the rich man, "quite the reverse, for the church belongs to me."

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following cards of Elias Howe Jr., and the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES,

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stitch, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machines making inferior stitches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., or their Agents, or Licensee, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their licenses, alone are legally authorized under their own patent, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly, whenever found. ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

New York.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway, N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnaati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

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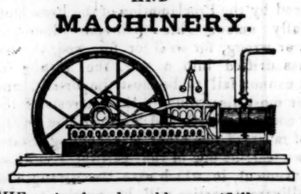
AND

MACHINERY.



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Mill-Work and Machinery,

on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.
Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1861

H P Ackerman,	L Linsey,
Mc Bodenhamer,	T J Lea,
Miss Mollie Barber,	M A Myers,
A Beverly, 2	J J Martin,
W D Bagnall,	G G Moseley,
John H Creakman,	Lues Mize,
Miss Maria C Crater,	M Q Olney,
" Catharine Crouch,	J C Patton,
" Maranda C Cook,	Thomas L Peddycord,
" Eliza Dixon,	Richard Parcoe,
Joseph N Davis,	John Pettus,
Mrs Martha Evans,	William Rose,
W F Faig,	J E Rominger,
John W Gentry,	J J Roper,
A Geesley,	Miss J L A Stroud,
Miss W A Garner,	Alford Stephens,
W Holister,	Martin Smith,
F L Hance,	Smith & Prather, 2
Warren Hooks,	Miss M A Smith,
George Hooper,	Isaac Teague, or
Thomas Hamilton,	Alston Teague,
Miss Mary L Inge,	J B Underwood,
Isiah L Jones,	D Warren,
J Jacoby,	Anderson White.
Mr. Langore,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

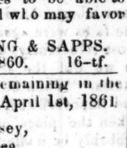
O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1861.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!



THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50 tf

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable or presents at the BOOKSTORE.

SMALL POX!

VACCINATION done at short notice by Dr. J. F. SHAEFNER. Feb. 1—3w.

Salem Printing Office.

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS,

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE.

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

A FEW BOOKS still on hand and for sale at this office, cheap:

Methodist Hymns, Comstock's Botany, Comstock's Chemistry, Life of Cromwell, Napoleon and his Marshalls, North Carolina Form Books, &c.

North Carolina, } IN EQUITY.
STOKES COUNTY.

John F. New and others,
vs. Daniel New and others.

Petition for sale of Land and Negroes, for petitions filed, Fall Term, 1860.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel New, John William New, Columbus Cloud, Mary Ann Gilliland, George L. Cloud, Rachel Ridge, Jerome Cloud, Susan Cloud William Cloud, John Willium Burge, Nancy Burge, Richard Burge, Calvin Burge, Mary Burge, George D. Burge, Martha H. Burge, Woody C. Burge and Matilda C. Burge reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next and answer the petitioner, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Stokes, at Office in Danbury, this 17th day of January, 1861.

Jan. 25.-6w-$5] J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note.—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-tf

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ Schools and Libraries supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum. Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the

DRUG STORE.

Scuppernong & Flower's

WINE.

A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Butner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at

BONER & CRIST'S.

May 11, 1860, 4-tf.

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.

(*Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.*)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Laurens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y,

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE

NOTICE.

WISHING to close our books at the end of each year, we would request all those indebted to us to settle their accounts by note or otherwise. PFOHL BROTHERS.

Salem, December 21, 1860. 36-2m.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received at the DRUG STORE

YOU WANT IT.

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT.

YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT.

IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY.

AND YOU WOULD HAVE IT.

IF

you only knew how USEUL, how INSTRUCTIVE, and how ENTERTAINING it is.

We refer to that "*first best*" that *largest* most *instructive*, most *beautiful*, and yet *cheapest* journal in the world for the **Household**, for the **Farm**, and for the **Garden**, viz: the

American Agriculturist.

YOU WANT IT, because it contains so very many new and useful directions, hints and suggestions about all kinds of out door work, in the GARDEN, in the FIELD, in the ORCHARD, on the *little plot of ground*, about Domestic Animals, etc., etc. The *Agriculturist* is not a stale rehash of theoretical stuff, such as goes the rounds from one paper to another, but it is filled with useful and new practical information, every word of which is *reliable*, because prepared by honest, practical WORKING MEN, who know what they write about.

Each volume contains *many hundreds of useful hints*, and it is certain that many of these hints will each be worth to you more than a dollar.—As an example, a subscriber writes: "....I obtained 5 bushels more per acre on a ten acre field of wheat, (or in all 50 bushels) simply from a hint about preparing the seed given in my *Agriculturist*."....*Another* says he obtained an extra yield of 11 bushels of corn per acre on a fifteen acre field, and with no extra cost of culture, by applying one hint from the *Agriculturist*. *Another*, (a villager,) says he got $13½ worth extra of good garden vegetables, which he attributes wholly to the timely hints in the *Agriculturist*, which told him *what* to do, *how* to do it, and *when* to do it. Thousands of others have derived similar advantages.—You are invited to *try* the paper a year, at a cost of only $1. If you desire you can have *free* of charge, four or five parcels of **choice seeds**, which the Publisher will distribute among his subscribers the present winter.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

A short time since I issued a prospectus for a Weekly newspaper, to be called the AD-VALOREM BANNER, to be published in the city of Raleigh, N. C. The encouragement I have received, exceeding my most sanguine hopes, induces me to issue this prospectus, the object of which is to inform the public that I will on the first day of January, 1861, commence the publication of the BANNER, not only WEEKLY, but DAILY.

So far as the Banner takes sides with political parties, it will be Democratic; but with regard to Internal Improvements, a change in our system of Taxation, and the preservation of a Constitutional Union, it will know no party, but will be a zealous advocate of all these, repudiating secret caucuses, (where the spirit of the Constitution is often violated,) packed and partiat Conventions, and the scheming of would-be political demagogues and tricksters. I shall be just and fear not.

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These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensible to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, and can be possibly obtained from any other source.

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Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of all sizes, kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

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Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

50,000 Copies already Sold.

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AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up partnership papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

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Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

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